The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

The ship that has steam can pass the one that hasn't.

WHOLE NO. 856. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927. VOL. 17, NO. 25.

LABOR INJUNCTION PURPOSE FRANKLY STATED

If the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation secures an anti-picketing injunction and $1,500,000 damages against the United Mine Workers, this will "cripple the union, since intimidation or persuasion of strikebreakers would be impossible."

The Wall Street Journal correspondent in Pittsburgh thus discusses the latest attack on miners who refuse to accept wage scales based on the non-union fields of West Virginia.

The correspondent is either a novice in molding anti-union public opinion or he is so sure of the coal owners' control of courts that he can throw aside all sham and brutally ask: "What are you going to do about it?"

If he is a novice he should not use the term strikebreakers. He should discuss the right to work, the need for law and order, and should wave the Stars and Stripes.

These are sure shots. They create the impression that the coal owners have a monopoly on these beliefs and practices and, therefore, the labor injunction is justifiable.

If he is a novice, neither should be say the purpose of the coal owners is to "cripple the union."

"Intimidation" and "persuasion" are linked, as usual, in the injunction plea. This is the work of clever corporation lawyers.

Intimidation is unlawful. Persuasion is lawful. But no distinction is made in labor injunctions.

If a person intimidates he can—and should—be arrested. He is then assured every right that is guaranteed anyone else who is charged with crime. These rights are denied under equity proceedings.

There is no law against persuasion. It is not illegal to influence the mind by argument and reasoning.

When persuasion goes beyond argument and reason it is intimidation. Coal owners and their attorneys know this, but they refuse to let the law take its course. They want quick action by a judge whom they may have aided in securing his present position and whose former record justifies their faith in him.

So they call on the judge to keep their strikebreakers from any association with unionists. To conceal their purpose they link persuasion, which is lawful, with intimidation, which is unlawful.

Rarely, however, is the public told that the purpose is to "cripple the union."

U. S. Merchant Marine Possible; Organized Seamen Present Plan

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Let American railroads be forced to cancel any contracts which give preference to foreign steamship lines as against American ships, is one of the suggestions by the International Seamen's Union to build up an American merchant marine.

The union does not favor Government ownership of the merchant marine. It insists that ship owners be denied favors; that they be compelled to employ Americans or other seamen eligible to citizenship, rather than Chinese; that the 12 and 16-hour day for seamen in port be abolished, and that the cost of operation for American and foreign ships leaving harbors of the United States be equalized by rigidly enforcing the seamen's law.

The unionists recommend that where seamen serve 36 months in the merchant marine and are otherwise eligible that they be permitted to enter the navy on short-term enlistments of not to exceed one year for intensive training. By this system a competent auxiliary navy personnel will be developed among the nation's youth.

Other recommendations are:

"The monoply which the law now gives to American shipyards does not produce ships. Americans should be permitted to purchase seaworthy vessels wherever the cost is lowest and to place such vessels under the American flag without restrictions as to the trade in which they may sail.

"Repeal the sections of the Tariff Act under which a heavy duty is levied on repairs to American ships in foreign yards and on supplies purchased in foreign ports; and also repeal tariff duties on all shipbuilding material.

"Develop skill among American seamen to the point where the crews of American ships will be able to give maximum service in the sailing, the upkeep and the repair of American vessels. This is possible if the United States Shipping Board and the associations of shipowners will cooperate with the union. The union has urged this for many years."

COAL STOCKS LOWER; STRIKE NOW NOTICED

New York, Sept. 3.—Coal magazines and financial publications are beginning to discuss the bituminous coal strike. This movement has been on for five months, and has resulted in much suffering among mine workers. But the strike has not been discussed. The reason is that when the miners ceased work last April coal stocks were the highest in history.

This coal is being depleted and the miners show no indication of accepting the anti-union shop and a sliding scale based on the unorganized fields of West Virginia.

It is probable that from now on more will be heard about the "rights of the public." When the public did not believe their coal supply would be threatened, the old war cry was not raised. As usual, no one discusses the duties of the public.

OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN FAVORED BY WORKERS

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3.—An old-age pension law and relief from the labor injunction will be urged by organized labor at the next session of the State Legislature. These decisions were made by the annual convention of the New York Federation of Labor.

"Today, especially, when work is getting scarcer, employers are culling out all the old men and laying them off," said Thomas J. Curran, chairman of the Compensation Committee. "I believe the State should take care of all men of this kind. After we have given everything in us to industry, why should we be dumped on the scrap heap?"

The bill to limit the use of injunctions in industrial disputes will be considered as of first importance in labor's legislative program.

The convention opposed a four-year term for governor and a two-year term for assemblymen, as proposed by a constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall. Increased pay for public school teachers was favored and the delegates pledged themselves to work against a measure to be introduced in the next legislature to increase child labor by giving greater latitude to boards of education. President Sullivan and Legislative Agent O'Hanlon were re-elected.

BIG LABEL CAMPAIGN OPENS IN NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 3.—A six-months' union label campaign in Greater New York will be launched with a radio talk on Station WMCA on Labor Day at 6:45 p. m. by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Department, A. F. of L.

Local trade unionists have taken part in the nation-wide label campaign, which has just closed, and they will now stage a six-months' drive.

THOUSANDS TO ORGANIZE

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The West Virginia Federation of Labor convention called on every trade unionist to serve as a voluntary organizer in a State-wide drive.

Delegates declared that the anti-union policy is pauperizing workers, wrecking business and lowering moral standards.

MARINES HAVE FAILED TO PACIFY NICARAGUA

New York. Sept. 3.—The administration's policy in Nicaragua has not succeeded, according to Dr. William H. Spink, late of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands, who has returned to this country. He spent several months in Nicaragua.

Dr. Spink made no direct charge against the administration, but his sordid picture tells the story. The United States marines have not established order and the country is torn by dissension between the Liberals and Conservatives. The latter are attempting to maintain government.

The marines believed they could stop the fighting by declaring most of the territory "neutral zones." This was satisfactory to the Conservatives, but the order has resulted in transforming the fighting from a more or less orderly combat into guerilla warfare.

General Sandino, head of the Liberal army, who was recently repulsed by the marines, has a large following and is gaining numbers daily, according to Dr. Spink.

He said a new and sudden uprising of the Liberals is imminent. The Liberals, he added, maintain that their cause is not lost and had it not been for United States intervention they would now be the undisputed victors. In the Liberals' efforts to mobilize, Dr. Spink concluded, they will be aided actively or at least supported in sympathy by 90 per cent of the east coast of Nicaragua. It is in this section of the southern nation that Dr. Spink spent most of his time.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS FIGHT ANTI-SLUM PLAN

New York, Sept. 3.—A bill that was approved by the State Legislature and is intended to end slums in this city, has been indorsed by the Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Assembly.

The bill will now be passed upon next month by the referendum. Court proceedings are threatened by real estate interests.

The bill will enable the city to condemn land and lease it for housing projects designed to reclaim slum sections.

IRELAND FACES HOT ELECTION; LABOR HAS FAVORED POSITION

Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 3.—The government's success in two by-elections has induced President Cosgrove to dissolve the Irish Parliament (Dail Eireann) and appeal to the people to reelect his followers in sufficient numbers that a working majority is possible.

This action was caused by the recent change of front by de Valeria and his 45 members of the Irish Republican Party (Fianna Fail), who heretofore refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown. This barred them from taking their seats. President Cosgrove and his party, who control the government, recently passed a law which compels every candidate for parliament to pledge that he will take the oath if elected. It was then that the de Valeria group changed their tactics and entered the Dail. This addition increased the opposition to Cosgrove, and when Thomas Johnson, head of the Labor Party, moved a vote of non-confidence in the government, the Cosgrove party won by the closest margin. The vote was a tie through the absence of one member of the de Valeria group, and President Cosgrove cast the deciding vote.

The Irish Free State is associated with Great Britain along lines similar to Canada. The de Valeria party insists on complete severance with Great Britain. Many members of the Labor Party accept this as a principle, but at the present time they are interested in securing legislative relief for industrial workers. They associated with de Valeria to dethrone Cosgrove, because the present government has opposed this social program.

Several small independent parties also oppose Cosgrove. The largest of these is the National Party, headed by Captain William Redmond. Agriculturalists are a factor, but the Free State government is hopeful that it can successfully divide opposition.

The election may be one of the bitterest in the history of Ireland. The Labor Party, consisting of a score of members, holds a stragetic position.

Thomas Johnson, head of the Labor Party, represented the Irish Trades Union Congress at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor two years ago.

COMPANY "UNION" WAVERS

The company "union" that employers have foisted on workers is not operating as intended. Or, rather, it is operating as intended, but workers are beginning to discover the trick.

They find that the company "union" is admirable machinery to postpone adjustment of grievances, and they are becoming less impressed with brave words and honeyed promises of employers.

These workers now realize why organized labor is opposed and why the "yellow dog" contract is favored.

It is too much to expect that the anti-union system will suddenly collapse. Its passing will be silent and slow, just as the noisy champions of individual bargaining disappeared a generation ago. These individuals then took up the so-called "open" shop, then the "American" plan. Now they plead as strongly for the company "union" and the "yellow dog."

Agitation has forced them, step by step, to retreat. They will continue to yield ground, just in proportion to organized labor's campaign for the right to bargain collectively.

SOVIET PROBERS GIVEN WRONG TITLE; DO NOT REPRESENT ORGANIZED LABOR

Washington, Sept. 3.—The New York Times prints a Moscow wireless telegram on the reception Trotsky accorded "an unofficial delegation of the American Federation of Labor."

This refers to a group of persons outside the labor movement who are now in Russia, and who have endeavored to connect the A. F. of L. with their probe. President Green of the A. F. of L. has repeatedly cited this fact.

The Times' policy is the usual system of those who would prepare the groundwork for any reference to the Soviets that the visiting [illegible]oup may hope will result in recognition by this country.

To say that the visitors are "an unofficial delegation of the A. F. of L." gives them a standing that they do not possess.

WORST LAWBREAKERS ARE UNDER 25 YEARS

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Study of 25,000 felony cases by the New York Crime Commission shows that the most important crimes in this State are committed mostly by males under 25 years of age.

Out of 4,380 murder cases but 10 resulted in death sentences. This is 0.24 per cent of the indictments. Robbery, burglary and grand larceny are most commonly practiced by professional criminals. Assault, sex crimes and to a certain degree homicide are the result of bad conditions and raise certain questions of social policy and psychiatric science which requires separate consideration.

The report says 29 per cent of those whose guilt was established were given suspended sentences, and adds:

"It is an interesting fact to be noted by those who criticize probation on the ground that it 'encourages leniency,' that in New York County where probation is most highly developed and most completely administered, the rate of suspended sentences is the lowest in the State, being less than half as high as in rural districts."

WILL HONOR PLIMSOLL; SAVED SEAMEN'S LIVES

London, England, Sept. 3.—The National Union of Seamen of Great Britain will erect a monument in honor of Samuel Plimsoll, who devoted his life to the men "who go down to the sea in ships."

Plimsoll's greatest achievement was to force legislation that compels owners to show on the hulls of their ships the exact mark to which their ships can be loaded with safety. This mark, as all seamen know, is called the "Plimsoll mark," and has been the means of saving many thousands of lives by stopping greedy vessel owners from overloading their ships.

Where the vessel is lost the owner collects insurance, but there is no financial penalty where lives are lost.

REACTION IN EUROPE AFFECTS UNIONISM

Washington, Sept. 3.—The latest bulletin of the International Transport Workers' Federation, received at A. F. of L. headquarters, says reaction in Europe is affecting the trade union movement in these countries. The federation's headquarters is in Amsterdam. This movement is avowedly socialistic. It is stated that in eight years the membership of the International Federation of Trade Unions has dropped from 22,000,000 to 13,000,000.

The outstanding reactionary tendencies, it is stated, is the growth of Fascism in Italy, the anti-trade union law in Great Britain, the Chinese problem, the awakening East, the establishment of company "unions" that have been imported from America to undermine trade unionism, and the entry into the industrial world "of tens of millions of colored proletarians."

"Face to face with the trade union movement, weakened all along the whole line, nationally and internationally," the bulletin states, "is all the might of the employers and capitalists, reinvigorated and stronger than ever. Capitalism has largely recovered from the shaking it received during the war and especially during the period of revolutionary movements immediately following. Whatever other difficulties the capitalist system may still have to surmount, it has already recovered and consolidated its old position in relation to the working class. Once more it rules over the workers in many countries by methods which were not used even in the darkest periods through which the working class has passed."

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES PREPARE LAW PROGRAM

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 3.—The ninth convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes will discuss problems that affect the welfare of 500,000 Government employes. Delegates will represent more than 300 locals throughout continental United States and its territories and insular possessions. The convention will adopt a legislative program for presentation to the next Congress. This program will include a $1,500 minimum for full-time employes. A maximum retirement allowance higher than the existing $1,000, together with other liberalizing modifications, is also sought in connection with the recognition of employes who have given long and faithful service to the Government.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS GAIN

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 3.—Organized milk wagon drivers disproved the claim that "It can't be done." Some groups of workers in this city have been backward along trade union lines, and there were doleful predictions when the milk wagon drivers stepped out for a wage increase. They won. They were assisted by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, with whom they are affiliated.

MUSICIANS RAISE WAGES

New York, Sept. 3.—Organized musicians in local theaters raised wages $7 to $15 a week. Legitimate and musical comedy houses will pay an additional $15, or $80 a week. Vaudeville and motion picture houses will pay a $7 advance, or $75 a week.

LONG WORKING DAY HARMFUL TO WOMEN

Washington, Sept. 3.—Long hours for working women is indefensible from every standpoint, says the United States Women's Bureau in its pamphlet on "Women's Employment in Vegetable Canneries in Delaware."

"Science," it is stated, "has proved the fact that long hours of work do not result in increased production; that beyond a certain point the workers' efficiency is impaired and a falling off in production noted. By poisoning the system, fatigue so reacts on the physical structure of the individual that lessened productivity becomes the lot of that firm which day after day requires long hours of its workers. The true significance of long and irregular hours becomes further apparent when it is realized that many women, after a day of varying length at the cannery, store or factory, have multitudinous duties at home.

"Limitation of the hours of work of women is, therefore, a safety measure, the conservation of their energy being a forward step in the progress of the race. Considering the output of the plant as the main reason for its commercial existence, it would seem that measures tending to insure the greatest production and at the same time conserve the health of employes would be deemed of such vast importance as to be readily adopted."

MINERS ARE DELUGED BY INJUNCTION WRITS

Washington, Sept. 3.—The United Mine Workers are facing a barrage of injunctions that are hurled at them from every side in the campaign to destroy their union and have wages based on the "sliding scales" of West Virginia.

The union has carried 12 of these injunctions to the United States Supreme Court. The decision will decide whether workers have merely an academic right to unit, or whether they violate law if they would have their unions function.

The latter position is cleverly brought out by a West Virginia court, which holds that unions are legal, but if they attempt to interfere with production, or would induce a worker to violate his "yellow dog" contract, they can be enjoined. The workers insist that incidental losses should not be a barrier to the exercise of lawful rights.

"There can be no doubt of the right of the defendants to use all lawful propaganda to increase their membership," the West Virginia court said. "On the other hand, however, this right must be exercised with due regard to the rights of complainants. To make a speech or to circulate an argument under ordinary circumstances is one thing. To approach a company's employes, working under a contract not to join a union while remaining in the company's services, and induce them, in violation of their contract to join the union and go on strike for the purpose of forcing the company to recognize the union or of impairing its power of production, is another and very different thing."

MOVIE MEN LOCKED OUT

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Movie operators in 300 theaters in this city were locked out following a dispute with the Orpheum circuit theaters. Film exchanges refuse pictures to every theater that has not joined the lockout.

British Tories Forced Big Strike; Writer Blames Premier Baldwin

Washington, Sept. 3.—The truth of last year's general strike in England is being slowly developed in the United States. The latest to tell the facts is Frank H. Simonds, well-known international correspondent, who discusses British affairs in a copyright article that is published in the Washington Sunday Star.

Mr. Simonds places the blame for the general strike on Premier Baldwin, who surrendered to Tory "die hards" in his cabinet. These include Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill, Minister of Exchequer, and Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

Premier Baldwin has been pictured as an extraordinary statesman—a man of peace—but Mr. Simonds shows him to be without conviction or purpose.

"He was a little man with good intentions, but he was surrounded by Tories, who, as far as the more considerable were concerned, saw the future of Britain in the light of Fascimo and Mussolini rather than of any liberalism," Mr. Simonds writes. "Little by little these men, Churchill and Birkenhead among the more influential, pushed Baldwin to the fatal decision which insured the general strike and the fatal policy of reprisal after the collapse of this strike.

"As a consequence Baldwin has entirely lost the confidence of the working classes. He is denounced by some as having betrayed a cause. But far more accurate is the perception of the fact that not clever dishonesty, but rather stupid weakness, explains the collapse. Baldwin has surrendered to the extremists.

"The consequences have been appalling. Every by-election discloses the extent of popular disaffection. While the Tory Party still retains a colossal majority in the House of Commons as a consequence of its victory of 1924, each new appeal to an electorate shows the almost incredible decline in voting strength. And each such revelation seems to push the extremists in control to a new attempt to soften the inevitable defeat at the next general election by some device such as transferring power to the House of Lords."

PAINTERS' 5-DAY WEEK WON IN MANY SECTIONS

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 3.—Out of the Brotherhood of Painters' total membership of 123,029 there are 42,158 who have the five-day week.

This is a gain of more than 1,200 members since last year.

"Our members," said General President Hedrick, "have awakened to the fact that the five-day week is a protection to their health. It will be but a short time until at least 50 per cent of our membership have the five-day week.

"Climatic conditions in the majority of localities, even in the busy season, has caused the postponement of much outside work. Opponents of organized labor will doubtless contend that it is because of different wage scales, compared to pre-war rates. But this is not true.

"The seasonal occupation of our trade at the time wages were extremely low and hours long were such that the average painter did not work more than seven or eight months every year.

"One of the largest gains thus far has been in Detroit where a campaign has been on since last February. From then until June we gained more than 600 members. This is one of many cities where a vigorous organizing campaign is being conducted."

REJECT PEACE OFFER; BOMBS ARE "PLANTED"

Henderson, N. C., Sept. 3.—Mill owners rejected offers of their employes to compromise a strike over wages. The workers agreed to return to the mills and let the board of directors settle the dispute.

Troops are stationed around the mills, although the strikers are joined with other citizens in declaring there is no need for such action. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, has led the opposition to the troops.

Bomb explosions around the property have ceased. The sheriff of the county declared they were "plants."

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS CALLED FOR BY GREEN

Washington, Sept. 3.—President Green has forwarded a questionnaire on unemployment benefits to all local unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Requests for plans to guarantee employment are also asked.

AESOP'S FABLE OF THE WOLF AND LAMB

As a Wolf was lapping at the head of a running brook he spied a stray Lamb paddling at some distance down the stream. Having made up his mind to seize her, he bethought himself how he might justify his violence.

"Villain!" he said, running up to her, "how dare you muddy the water I am drinking?"

"Indeed," said the Lamb humbly, "I do not see how I can disturb the water, since it runs from you to me, not from me to you."

"Be that as it may," replied the Wolf, "it was but a year ago that you called me many ill names."

"Oh, sir!" said the Lamb, trembling, "a year ago I was not born."

"Well," replied the Wolf, "if it was not you it was your father, and that is all the same; but it is no use trying to argue me out of my supper." And without another word he fell upon the poor, helpless Lamb and tore her to pieces.

Moral: A tyrant never lacks a pretext. And they have little chance of resisting the injustice of the powerful, whose only weapons are innocence and reason.

High Wages Traced To Unions; All Probers Accept This Fact

London, England, Sept. 3.—The net result of numerous investigations of high wages paid in the United States leads the London Daily Herald to observe:

"The one central fact that emerges from the contradictions is that for real improvement the workers must rely upon developing their own organization and power. The British Government Mission last autumn pointed out not merely that where high wages prevailed this policy 'paid,' but that the high wages were paid in those trades where a high degree of trade union organization existed, a point indorsed by Mr. Butler (deputy director of the International Labor Office).

"Moreover," continues the Daily Herald, "while American production and wealth have increased, multitudes of adult wage earners receive less than £4 a week ($16), which is estimated to be the 'minimum of subsistence level' in the cities and larger towns And vast numbers of children of tender age work long hours at abnominally low wages."

The labor publication says that it might be supposed America can present clear-cut lessons to investigators, "but, as a matter of fact, America, like every other industrial community, offers a confusing variety of conflicting opinions.

"This is strongly brought out in a report published from the pen of Mr. H. B. Butler. The United States are united by little except a sentiment. They present such a wide range of labor legislation, and industrial conditions and outlooks differ so greatly from State to State, and indeed within States, that one may use American examples to support anything from the profoundest reaction to the most advanced experiment in capitalist organization and methods.

"For example, in this land of high wages and Ford cars, we also come up against a degrading paternalism closely allied with chattel slavery."

NEW POLITICAL LINES MAY FOLLOW UNREST

Williamsport, Mass., Sept. 3.—A break away of western farmers from the Republican Party and a unity with southern farmers in the next few years was predicted by speakers at the Institute of Politics here. This amalgamation, it was said, would be hastened by the present tendency to industrialize America at the expense of agriculture.

Farmers in both the West and South demand legislation similar to the McNary-Haugen bill that was vetoed by the President. To stay unrest in these sections the administration favors farmers "stabilizing" (or reducing) their output, forming cooperative societies and be aided by the Government which will loan cooperatives and other marketing associations $300,000,000 This plan has been coldly received by the farmers.

Henry A. Wallace, editor of an Iowa farmers' magazine, indicated that unity among western and southern farmers is highly probable and that new political alignments will result.

He suggested that this combination could cooperate "at times" with eastern laboring men "to ask just what our rapid exploitation of natural resources and growing industralization is meaning in terms of well-distributed human happiness in the long run."

LESS RAIL EMPLOYES SECURE SMALL RAISE

Washington, Sept. 3.—Financial papers state that the average pay for railroad employes in May, 1927, was $138.95 per month, as compared with $136.41 for May of last year.

Assuming that workers were employed full time, 25 days each month, the average would be $55.58 per week. This seems to be a respectable average, but its value is destroyed when it is known that the list of employes include executives, official and staff assistants and clerical and general professionals.

Recent wage increases of 7½ cents to the higher paid employes in the transportation division has been given wide publicity, but no mention is made of the fact that the average wage for all employes has been advanced but 2¼ per cent and that efficiency has increased with 15,587 less employes than last year.

The Monthly Bulletin, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that the average 1926 wages for 200,000 railroad laborers was $17 a week.

FEDERAL AID DENIED UNDER MATERNITY LAW

Washington, Sept. 3.—Comptroller General McCarl refused to approve the payment of a $6,000 Federal contribution to maternity and child welfare work in Tennessee because that State owes the Government approximately $500,000 on "Indian bonds," issued 75 years ago. Several other States will be affected by the decision.

The Indian bonds, which are dated from 1832 to 1855, were given by the States as security for advances during the Indian wars to provide for defense.

Under the maternity and child welfare law, passed by Congress, the Government gives States an amount equal to the sum they expend on this social activity.

FARMERS ARE INVITED TO OBSERVE LABOR DAY

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The State Agricultural Department will cooperate with the Columbus Federation of Labor in observing Labor Day. John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, will be the principal speaker. The auditorium will be used for the speaking and seven broadcast stations are to be hooked up. The Agricultural Department has issued circulars throughout the State, inviting farmers and others to attend the celebration.